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MORE OFFICIAL TYRANY

Chief Clerk Frech Treated Men Like They Were Dogs.

OORONER'S INQUEST DEVELOPMENTS

Colonel Ainsworth Trying by Mandamus to Force the Coroner to Give Him Privilege to Cross Examine Witnesses In the Investigation of the Ford's Theater Tragedy

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Colonel Ainsworth undertook by means of a mandamus suit before the supreme court of the District to compel the coroner to admit him and his attorney to participation in the proceedings before the coroner's jury sitting in the case of the Ford's theater disaster.

ting in the case of the Ford's theater disaster.

The proceedings in the supreme court were interesting. The petition filed by Colonel Ainsworth gives in detail a statement of the condition of the building and his participation in the work, which is the first statement bearing directly upon the case he has made since the accident. The document is very voluminous.

He sets forth the fact that he is chief of the record and pension office of the war department with the rank of colonel in the army, and, as such is, among other things, charged with the supervision of the clerical force in one of the branches of the record and pension office, located in Ford's old opera house building, having been put in charge in 1887.

Colonel Ainsworth says that almost immediately after the catastrophe rumors reached him that he was publicly/accused of criminal negligence and was so accused in the public press of the District. He therefore appeared with counsel at the session of the coroner's jury June 12, the testimony of certain witnesses tending, if unexplained, to impute to him criminal negligence. Through his counsel Colonel Ainsworth says he requested permission of the coroner to cross examine witnesses, but the deputy coroner refused.

Ainsworth's Plea Answered.

Subsequently, the relator says, he was falsely accused of intimidating witnesses

Alisworth's Plea Answered.

Subsequently, the relator says, he was falsely accused of intinidating witnesses and charged with murder by sundry persons in attendance, and was finally called upon to withdraw from the court by the deputy coroner and by one of the jurors. Thereupon a rlotous mob surrounded him and threatened his life.

District Attorney Burney filed a demurrer, claiming that Colonel Ainsworth's petition did not set forth any matter that entitled him to a writ of mandamus. Colonel Ainsworth had not been accused, said Mr. Burney, save by the newspapers. There had been no charge, warrant or arrest. His petition was simply this—that fearing something might be said or a verdict rendered that might reflect upon him, he seeks an order to command the coroner to permit him to have counsel and conduct a trial. Investigation by a coroner's jury was not a trial, but similar to a grand jury proceeding.

proceeding.

Coroner's Inquest Continued.

Coroner's Inquest Continued.

The coroner's inquest was continued at Willard hall, and no one was excluded. Colonel Ainsworth did not appear. Whether he deemed it safe or not was not appear until he could do so with some judicial decision that would declare what he contended is his legal right.

The exciting scenes with which the session of the jury came to a sudden close at

and exciting scenes with which the session of the jury came to a sudden close at the previous session served to greatly increase the interest in the proceedings. The hall was packed, and, though there was no intentional disorder, it was somewhat diffigult for the selicity.

intentional disorder, it was somewhat difficult for the police to secure the quiet that was necessary to enable the jurors to hear the witnesses distinctly.

About all the clerks in the record and pension division who were not killed or disabled by the accident were present. They came early and stayed through the the day. Their faces were carnest and showed the deep feeling that has been aroused among them. The testimony was largely cumulative. Clerks testified to the talk previous to the accident about the insecurity of the building and of the feeling of fear inspired among them from reporting their apprehensions concerning the building. Every clerk there looked as though he had come with a resolve to speak unreservedly.

A Sample of the Testimony.

A Sample of the Testimony.

A sample of the Testimony.

E. Baier was one of the witnesses. He was on the third floor, second desk from air well. He saw the floor going down. He rushed to the rear window and saw Mr. Arnold lying dead in the alley. By the time he put on his hat and coat the room was filled with dust. In company with several others he slid down the hose. All hope of escape by way of the staircase was cut off. The entire building trembled.

When asked if he could see the excava-

cut off. The entire building tremmen.

When asked if he could see the excavation from the outside Baier said he could, and that it was an ugly looking hole. He said he had heard several of his fellow clerks express fear as to the safety. One day there was a windstorm and the balldday there was a windstorm and the balld-shook like a leaf and the back wall bent

out like a bow.

Baier, when asked why he never made a complaint against the insecurity of the building, said:

"I have a wife and children and I don't want to lose my place." "Do you know of anybody who has been threatened for such action?" asked the

coroner.
Witness replied that one of the clorks had asked to be transferred and Ainsworth replied that he could hand in his resigna-

One of the jurors asked Baier if he knew of any petition which was started asking for a furlough during the time required for

making the excavations.

Witness said he knew of a petition by the clerks on the third floor, but they deferred signing it, because of a fear of dismissal. He saw no support under the floor of the building when he made an examination last Friday morning. tion last Friday morning.

Chief Clerk Freeh Scored.

Frank Randciph of 32 Grant place testified that he had been employed in the ruined building ever since 1890. The feeling toward the heads of the bureau, he said, was not cordial, and especially was this so toward the chief clerk, Jacob Frech, who treated men as dogs and not as He was tyrannical and overbearing. men. Dr. Ainsworth, so far as his personal ex-perience went, treated his clerks individu-ally as men. Mr. Frech did not, but acted as if they were animals.

"Or government clerks?" said Dr. Schaef-

fer.
"Yes, or worse," replied the witness.
Mr. Randolph testified that Dr. Ainsworth knew of the feeling toward Mr.
Freeh, and when a congressman had remonstrated Dr. Ainsworth had said that Frech was necessary to him to keep the clerks in subjection.

Jurar Warner asked if there was any-

body in the building friendly to either Dr.

Ainsworth or Mr. Frech. The witness said that so far as Mr. Frech was concerned he had never heard but one clerk say a good word for him, and that clerk had said he was a "scoundrel." The clerks generally, he thought, had been treated personally fairly by Dr. Ainsworth. Witness believed certainly that fear of Mr. Frech kept many men from protesting against the building. Witness had no prejudice against Dr. Ainsworth, and only so far against Mr. Frech as a man would be liable to fee! against another who had treated him like a dog.

Witness knew that Dr. Ainsworth was considered an exceedingly efficient official. In answer to Mr. Warner, the witness said that he believed in the light of events that this record had been gained through imperiling the lives of clerks.

Condition of the Injured.

periling the lives of clerks.

Condition of the Injured.

The injured of Friday's accident at the hospitals are reported to be doing well, the cooler weather having caused a very noticeable improvement in their condition.

W. H. Thompson of Virginia, who was reported as "not registered," was seriously hurt about the hip and knee. H. M. Shannon, reported as uninjured, received a severe scalp wound and many bruises; George W. Smoot is at his home at Linden, Md., suffering from bruises and nervous shock, caused by jumping from the second story of the building; S. B. Bowman, heretofore unaccounted for, was found at his home with an injured side and leg.

All of the 496 clerks who were in the building on the day of the disaster have now been accounted for.

COLUMBIAN SOUVENIRS.

Twenty-Five Cent World's Fair Coins Are Struck by the Mint.

Philadelphia, June 14.—The coinage of Columbian souvenir quarter dollars was begun at the United States mint in this city by Coiner Steel in the presence of Acting Superintendent M. H. Cobb and the engraver. The first coin came from the press an excellent specimen and fully up to the superior class of the work done at the mint. All the lines in the portraits and figures were closely defined.

Mr. Steel delivered to Mr. Cobb, the first, 400th, 1492nd and 1892nd pieces, and that official will forward them to the board of lady managers of the World's fair with certificates stating that they are such. The remainder of the 40,000 pieces coined, all of which will be "proof," will be kept at the mint until an order shall be received from Washington ordering their transfer to the woman's department of the Columbian exposition.

The design of the coin is very pretty and

to the woman's department of the Columbian exposition.

The design of the coin is very pretty and exceeds in beauty that of the Columbian half dollars. The obverse side represents the head of Queen Isabella of Spain wearthe head of Queen Isabella of Spain wearing the crown of Castile, while on the reverse side is a woman kneeling by the side
of a distaff. Hundreds of orders for the
new coins have been received at the mint,
offering \$1 apiece for them, but all wouldbe purchasers are referred to the World's
fair commission at Chicago.

THEY DON'T WANT LENTHIER.

People of Sherbrooke Object to a French Canadian as United States Consul.

Canadian as United States Consul.

SHERIBROOKE, Quee, June 14.—When the news was received here that Benjamin Lenthier, a French Canadian of Massachusetts, had been appointed American consul in this city to replace Colonel Wood on Oct. 1, a protest was forwarded to Washington against Lenthier's appointment, one of the reasons being that a French Canadian would not be acceptable to Sherbrooke people because, though there French Canadian would not be acceptable to Sherbrooke people because, though there are nearby French parishes, Sherbrooke is the central point of the eastern townships, settled almost exclusively by disbanded soldiers from the old British army in Canada. These people have always strenuously opposed French domination.

ously opposed French domination.

Their protest was, however, unheeded by the Washington authorities, and instead of allowing Lenthier to succeed Wood on Oct. I the former was instructed to proceed at once to Sherbrooke, and he has reached here ready to begin his duties. The incident has created a great deal of ill feeling between English and French people here.

Lynching In Virginia.

STAUNTON, Va., June 14.—William Shorter, colored, who has been confined in jail here since May 7 for security, charged with assault upon the person of Mrs. Clevenger at Winchester, Va., was delivered by Sheriff Watts to Sheriff Adam Forney and his guard to be taken to Winchester for trial. When Shorter left the jail his fellow prisoners said to him: "Look out for Winchester, you will never get there alive." This prediction was verified in a few hours. When the train reached Kernstown, four miles this side of Winchester, a body of armed unmasked men boarded the train. armed unmasked men boarded the train, took Shorter from the sheriff, and taking him to the woods hanged him up and rid-dled his body with bullets. Shorter was 19 years old

Serious Condition of President Carnot. Pauls, June 14.—The condition of Presi-PARIS, June 14.—The condition of President Carnot, who is suffering from a liver complaint, shows no improvement. Dr. Potain and Dr. Planchon, who are in attendance upon him, are firm in their insistance that he throw aside the cares of office and take a rest to allow his system recuperate. M. Carnot has agreed to fol-low their advice and he will start in a short time for Fontainebleau.

Embargo on Canadian Cattle.

Ottawa, June B.—The government has been advised that three cattle landed at Glasgow from Canada have been found afflicted with tuberculosis, and that the British government is taking steps to in-vestigate the matter. This, it is said, practically settles it that the embargo now imposed against the importation of live cattle in England will not be removed.

Message From a Ship at Sea. ANNAPOLIS, June 14.-A number of mes-

sages have been received at the naval academy from the practice ship Constella-tion, en route for Lisbon, by means of the messenger pigeon service. The last mes-sage received was brought in from a point about 160 miles distant at sea. All on board were well and in good spirits and the weather was clear.

Vice Rebuked In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Vice was sharply rebuked in Baltimore when the grand jury rebuked in Battimore when the grand july indicted the proprietors of 266 bawdy houses. It was a stunning and crushing blow at these dens of iniquity, and when it became known many of the worst class of offenders closed their dens.

Another Unfit Public Building.

Another Unit Public Bunding.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Supervising Architect O'Rourke made a preliminary examination of the Winder building, occupied by the second auditor's office. The cupied by the second auditor's office. The building is very old. Mr. O'Ronrke said he found it safe but unfit for which it was

INDIAN WAR IMMINENT

United States Troops Hurrying to Leech Lake Reserve.

ALARMING REPORT FROM SETTLERS

Drunken and Angered Chippewas Seize the Resident Physician and Carry Him Away to Torture—Serious Trouble Growing Out of the Accidental Shooting of a Brave.

of the Accidental Shooting of a Brave.

St. Paul, June 14.—A special train over the Northera Pacific railroad left here with Company D, Third infantry, United States regulars, and will hasten with all possible speed to Brainerd, Minn., where the troops will debark and march night and day until they arrive at Leech Lake reservation, where trouble of such serious nature exists that soldiers are needed.

Dispatches from that region are very meagre but urgent, the last of them reading: "Dr. Walker is a prisoner at Leech Lake and must have aid at once. Send officers and troops at once." This was signed by two reputable citizens of Park Rapids and as soon as it was received, acting upon the order of General Wesley Merritt, in command of the department of Dakota, Adjutant General Barber dispatched a company of regulars to the scene.

Information received from Park Rapids, Grand Rapids and Deer River, points along the edge of the Leech Lake reservation, is all of the same general purport, but meagre as to details.

Beginning of the Trouble.

Dr. James H. Walker the exident

Beginning of the Trouble.

Dr. James H. Walker, the resident physician at Leech Lake, and a company went out hunting on Monday morning and the former by accident in shooting at a fawn shot and so seriously wounded a popular young Indian that he died in a few hours.

This so angered the Indians on the reservation, a little over 400 in number, that they gave the hunters chase and captured Dr. Walker. They hurried him into the woods several miles away, and what has been done with him can only be conjectured.

The general belief is that he has been scalped and cut to pieces by the Chippewas, who are very ugly when drinking. There is fear also that settlers along the reserve will suffer, as the Chippewas have three times in the last half dozen years driven off whites. There is still hope, however, that the Indians are holding Dr. Walker in the hope of securing a bribe from the government.

CLAUSE THREE PASSED.

Irish Home Rule Is Making Progress In the House of Commons.

the House of Commons.

London, June 14.—The house of commons passed the third clause of section one of the Irish home rule bill. The debate on this clause commenced on May 30 and has continued ever since. The obstructive methods employed by the members of the opposition, who offered amendment after amendment to the clause, excited the ire of the Irish members, and they were loud in their demands that the government put an end to the tactics of the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, whom they declared were offering amendments with little if any idea of having them adopted, but simply for the purpose of delaying the bill.

The house will proceed to discuss clause

bill.

The house will proceed to discuss clause 4, which deals with the powers of the proposed Irish legislature to deal with certain religious matters; the rights of life and property and corporate and fishing rights. The clause just accepted by the house treats of the matters in respect of which the proposed Irish legislature shall have no powers to make laws.

When the result of the vote on the passage of the third clause was amounced the Irish members cheered loudly.

Big Bank Defateation.

Big Bank Defalcation.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Defalcations aggregating \$70,800 have been discovered in the Irving Savings institution, 96 Warren street, New York. The shortage was discovered by the state bank examiners, who are still at work on the books and will not complete their work of scrutinizing the bank's accounts for some time, as there are 17,000 individual accounts to investigate besides the regular bank books. The officers implicated by the statement of the examiners are Clarence D. Heaton of omeers implicated by the statement of the axaminers are Clarence D. Heaton of Brooklyn, president of the institution, who had overdrawn his account to the extent of \$27,100, ex-Secretary William H. Buxton of this city and Paying Teller D.

Important Federal Court Proceedings. RICHMOND, June 14.—In the United States circuit court the case of Wharton and Nelson was partially argued. These men were arrested and imprisoned for alleged illegal dredging in Pocomoke Sound and petitioned for release on writ of habeas corpus. The case grows out of the disputs over the boundary line between the states of Maryland and Virginia. The case of McGeorge, trustee, vs. The Big Stone Gap Land and Improvement company, which involves the question of retaining the tem-porary receiver as permanent receiver, was argued.

Arrest of a Postal Clerk.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14.-Postoffice Inspector Mayor arrested postal clerk M. F. Barton, running between Nashville and Montgomery on the Louisville and Nashwille railroad. Thefts from the mail on this line have been reported for several months and Barton was trapped. He has been 13 years in the service and comes of a well known family of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was sent to jail in default of bail. Bar-ton has confessed and says it was his first Murderer Buford Surrendered

Pensacola, Fla., June 14.—Robert E. R. Buford, who murdered United States Deputy Marshal Lestrange of Jacksonville at Webster, Sumter county, in November, 1890, surrendered to the federal office bere and is now in jail. He made a full confession and told a highly dramatic story of his life since his flight.

Another Bottle Message. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 14.—Two fishermen off Canso picked up a bottle containing a note reading: "S. S. Hagga going down; 217 passengers." There was no wreckage to be seen. The vessel is un-

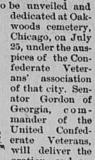
Designs For the New Gunboats,

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The designs for the engines and machinery for the new gunboats are being pushed forward rapidly, and it is expected that advertisements in-viting proposals for building the vessels will be ready in the course of a few months.

Death of an Aged Lady. ATLANTA, June 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth La-tham, aged 102 years, died here. She was a native of Georgia. She did not remem-ber General Washington, THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

A Randsome Diemorial In Oakwoods Cem-

etery, Chicago. A monument to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who died in prison at Camp Douglas is to be unveiled and dedicated at Oak-



THE MONUMENT. oration, and arrangements have been made whereby veterans in attendance at the convention in Birmingham, Ala., can visit Chicago THE MONUMENT. after the session is over and be present at the ceremonies.

at the ceremonies.

The monument is of Georgia "pearl" granite and is very handsome and imposing. The base is a series of four granite steps, and upon the face of one of them are the words "Confederate Dead" in raised block letters. The upper base is ornamented with rich moldings, and on its front is an enlarged copy of the Confederate seal in bronze, representing a mounted figure of Washington senting a mounted figure of Washington encircled by a wreath of southern foli-

The die of the monument is one mass ive stone 6 feet square and nearly 3 feet high, with re-entering angles filled with cluster columns with richly carved Romanesque capitals. On the north face of the die is the inscription, "Erected to of the die is the inscription, "Erected to the memory of the 6,000 southern soldiers, here buried, who died in Camp Douglas prison, 1862-5." On the other three sides are artistic bronze panels representing the "Call to Arms," "The Lost Cause" and "Eternal Sleep." These panels are very effective allegories and worthy more than a casual examination. The crown of the die has a carved wreath upon each side and from its cen

wreath upon each side, and from its center springs the shaft, 12 feet in height, which supports a bronze statue of a typical Confederate soldier, 8 feet high, true to the life and perfect in detail. The figure represents the soldier after the surrender and in such as the surrender and in the surrender and in the surrender. the surrender and is without arms or accouterments. The entire height of the monument, including the statue, is 36 feet 6 inches.

The erection of the memorial is due principally to the exertions of General John C. Underwood, who was authorized two years ago to solicit funds for the memorial, and who raised the major portion of the \$10,000 subscribed by generous Chicagoans. The design is General Underwood's, though the plans were prepared by Louis R. Fearn.

AN ODD LOOKING CRAFT.

The \$500,000 Whaleback That Carries

Passengers to the World's Fair.
The Christopher Columbus of modern days not only differs from all prototypes and predecessors in a marked degree, but by all grammatical authorities is of the feminine gender. She is a big excursion steamer of the "whaleback" variety



THE WHALEBACK CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. and carries passengers from the foot of Van Buren street in Chicago out to the World's fair grounds and back. She can accommodate over 5,000 passengers and has carried 5,700, but she doesn't carry that many every day. She can also make 20 miles an hour—at least her inventor says she can-but that likewise she does not do every day. She looks queer as she rides upon

rather than in the water, a huge steel cylinder, her conoidal bow and stern shocking the average beholder because they "seem out of form." She is 363 feet long, and her greatest breadth is 42 feet. In her bottom are nine compartments for carrying water ballast, and they will contain 1,000 tons, insuring her equilibrium as positively as any of the old fashioned arrangements for the purpose. The engines are of the triple expansion variety and have a capacity of 2,600 horsepower.

The vessel is superbly furnished. Velvet carpets cover the saloon floors, and the wainscoting and paneling are of polished oak. The lounges and chairs are of russet leather, and light brown tints prevail in the wall decorations. There are bathrooms and barber shops, soda fountains and restaurants tucked away in various parts of the ship, all convenient of access, and the whole vessel is lighted with incandescent electric lights. She cost \$500,000.

Captain McDongall, the inventor of the whaleback, had a hard time getting capitalists to recognize the value of his strange looking craft. For years he went on building models, improving each new one in various ways, but always retaining the hermetically sealed steel cylinder for the hull. In 1888 he built at Duluth a little 400-ton vessel which he called the "101," but which other navigators and vesselmen christened "McDougall's Nightmare."

Soon after being finished the "101" was smashed on a rock, and then Captain McDougall, nothing daunted, built the "102" on the same model, but of double the capacity of the "101." Then capitalists got interested, and the Colgate Hoyt was built, which was soon followed by the Charles W. Wetmore, built for ocean freight traffic, which made voyages to England and around Cape Horn and weathered gales that wrecked many old fashioned craft. Now whalebacks cannot be built fast enough, and pretty soon they will not be such strange things as they now seem.

Sale of Kid Gloves

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KID GLOVES

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For the Week

One lot black undressed mosquetaires, former price \$1.50, this week 99c.

One lot tan undressed mosquetaires, former price \$1.50, this week 99c.

One lot Foster 7 hook undressed blacks, former price \$1.39, this week 99c.

One lot Foster 7 hook undressed greys, former price \$1.39, this week 99c.

One lot Foster 7 hook undressed tans, former price \$1.39, this week 99c.

One lot 4 button undressed blacks, former price \$1.39, this week 99c.

One lot 4 button undressed tans, former price \$1.39, this week 99c.

One lot 4 button dressed tans, former price \$1.33, this week 99c.

One lot 4 button dressed tans, former price \$1.33, this week 99c.

One lot 4 button dressed tans, former price \$1.33, this week 99c.

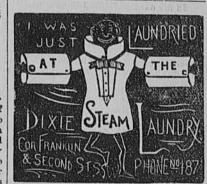
One lot Foster 7 hook dressed blacks, former price \$1.25, this week 99c.

One lot Foster 7 hook dressed tans, former price \$1.25, this week 99c.

An opportunity of this kind does not present itself daily and we hope you will take advantage of it. You will find everything as advertised above. Respectfully,

NEW YORK BAZAAR.

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ITALIAN Marble Statuary and nonu-ments, iron fencing, etc. JARRETT & BROWN, 124 Campbell and 125 Kirk 3 3 6m

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